

SCI-TECH NEWS

The Official Bulletin of the

SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION
SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

Chemistry • Engineering • Paper & Textiles • Petroleum • Pharmaceutical • Public Utilities

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THE BIDDING SYSTEM

Should librarians select their binders, subscription agencies, and book dealers on the basis of the low bidder? For many of us the question just doesn't apply. We operate our libraries under the rules and regulations formulated for us by management. The bidding system isn't permissive; it is mandatory.

But even if it were permissive and we could "negotiate" a contract, it might be wise to use the bidding system.

First of all, we have a finite amount of money under which we can operate. There is never enough to obtain the services and items we desire; frequently there isn't enough to procure the things we need. We would be wanton in the performance of our responsibilities if we spent \$1200 for binding when \$1000 would have done the job. In the operation of a library it is necessary to obtain maximum value for every penny spent.

The bidding system gets us off the personal preference hook. The dealer or agent we meet at the convention may be a pleasant entertainer, he may even be in the category of people from which we draw our friends. But the budget provided us is for the operation of our library and not for the rewarding or those we like.

Tied in with the bidding system are the specifications to be met by the vendor. This is our safeguard. Do we expect our subscription agency to provide the title-page and index for the journal which publishes them separately? See that this is included in the specifications. Do we expect our book dealer to arrange drop shipments for those titles we are anxious to receive? See that this is included.

If our minimum standards for service and quality are high enough in our specifications, we would be derelict to not accept the lowest bidder.

But once a vendor is selected, he should

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not be arbitrarily dropped merely because some one underbids him by a small amount. There is a benefit to continuity of service, and frequently it can be measured in dollars and cents. Check the new bid with a careful eye for detail. How long would it take to supply a completely new set of rubs for your binding? This is a cost which can be computed and which should be added to the low bid from the new vendor before the bids are evaluated. What are the extra charges for the library imprint, for extra thickness, for small shipments?

There are some things which can't be measured monetarily but are important to the smooth operation of the library. Will the new subscription agency handle partial year subscriptions to conform to the standard expiration date of the rest of our subscriptions? Will the new book dealer accept personal orders?

Evaluate the bids carefully, consider all of the factors, and then do business with the lowest bidder.

G.E.R.

SCI-TECH NEWS

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FROM SCI-TECH'S CHAIRMAN

One For All And All For One

Being Chairman of the Science-Technology Division is indeed an honor, but one which carries with it great responsibilities; responsibilities not only to each and every member of the Division and its Sections, but also to the profession as a whole. These responsibilities are passed along, in part at least, to the members, sections, and committees. To a considerable degree the committees are the working forces of the Sci-Tech Division. Although they are responsible to the Chairman and work at his direction, they are the groups which produce the professional contributions which make this Division so big and important.

Sci-Tech Division has contributed many presidents, other officers and committee members to Special Libraries Association who helped make the Association what it is today: a recognized force in the special library field.

Numerous outstanding personalities and professional experts are members of our Division whose contributions, through committees or as individual members, have influenced tremendously the profession. The Division membership has shown the spirit of teamwork which is so important for the success of any undertaking. This spirit is also responsible for the numerous new projects which contribute to professional progress and which benefit the individual user of an information collection.

I feel that the time has come for Sci-Tech Division, representing over 2,000 members, to become the spokesman on matters in the science-technology field concerning professional problems, ethics, and opinions. It should act as an advisor, consultant, and authority for other official organizations in re-

gard to science-technology information matters. It should have the strength and power to assist, influence, or endorse legislation, national projects, and official proposals for the benefit of its professional members, who have a tremendous responsibility and influence in the success of scientific and technological progress in industry as well as government, and this nation's defense program. Therefore, our motto should be befitting our aim, "One for All and All for One". In other words, while our division committee projects in the past were aimed at the benefit of the profession and called on many members to make contributions for the benefit and use of one individual, let us start to become the single spokesman for the benefit of all members concerned.

It is for this reason that I have formed a committee on "ASTIA Coordination" whose main purpose shall be to work with ASTIA for the improvement of their service to the users, thus benefiting almost all of our Sci-Tech Division members. The Committee's function, therefore, shall be to work together with ASTIA to find "ways and means" to help ASTIA in order to help ourselves.

The committee which I have appointed for "NSF Coordination" is responsible to find "ways and means" in which the Sci-Tech Division can cooperate with the Science Information Services of the National Science Foundation and vice versa. I am contemplating, in addition, the creation of a committee which will offer its assistance to the newly created "Library Technology Project" of ALA.

These are only a few projects in which Sci-Tech Division will and should act as a spokesman for our members at the present time, but we must expand this score. We have the brains, the experts, the qualifications and I am sure the enthusiasm which will enable us to be counted as the professional spokesman for our members, with Sci-Tech News as its mouthpiece. I do hope that those officials, who are responsible for shaping the library profession, will come to realize our potential and will make use of our judgment, experience and recommendations. Only then can we say that we have truly reached our motto, "One for All and All for One".

Charles K. Bauer

SCI-TECH MEMBERSHIP

According to Carl Losse, Membership Chairman, membership in Sci-Tech has increased from the 2034 reported at the annual meeting to 2153 as of July 28. Additions to the roster are being made at a rate of seven per week.

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

The annual business meeting of the Division was convened in the Carolina Room, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall Hotel, Atlantic City at 4:30 PM, June 2, 1959 with Lois Brock, chairman, presiding. The minutes of the 1958 meeting were accepted as printed in the Fall issue of SCI-TECH NEWS.

The full reports presented by the Officers, Committee Chairman and Section Officers are contained in the Division records. The following condensation is presented for publication in SCI-TECH NEWS.

TREASURER: Mary Williams reported income for the period July 1, 1958 to June 1, 1959 as \$1,549.13, expenditures \$1,719.28 with a balance on hand, June 1, 1959 of \$1,483.71.

VICE-CHAIRMAN: Charles K. Bauer stated that the function and responsibility of the Vice-Chairman was planning the Division program for the Convention. Because of the limited time permitted the Division for its activities, the Division joined with Documentation and Metals Division for a joint session on Micro-reproduction and, in cooperation with Documentation, Metals, and Military Librarians, Science-Technology sponsored a Post-Convention Session on "International Cooperation in Documentation". Arrangements were also made for the Division to participate in the Association's "Work Standards" Session. Despite the Division's participation in these three activities it was possible to arrange for the Sections to hold their own meeting and still hold the annual "Open House."

Mr. Bauer recommended that the procedure of sending the Vice-Chairman a carbon copy of all communications be made mandatory so that he will be completely informed and able to effectively assume the position of Chairman.

ARCHIVES: During the year Helen Craig supplied the Historian with the source material required for the Division contribution to SLA's 50th Anniversary History. This material has now been returned to Headquarters and this phase of the work of the Archives Committee is complete. It does not mean that the material should be considered as "dead" files, even that which can not be incorporated in the Association files. Helen Craig's motion that the Division buy a filing cabinet to preserve and retain this valuable material was unanimously carried.

BY-LAWS: Margaret Firth presented, with two corrections, the proposed By-laws. They were adopted without further change.

DUPLICATE EXCHANGE: Herbert S. White reported that there were 85 participants in the Duplicate Exchange program.

One indication of the success of the program is that only two members have voluntarily discontinued participation.

PUBLICATIONS: Gertrude Bloomer reported that SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS is now in its third year and Joan Hutchinson stated there were 420 subscribers and that the publication had a financial balance of \$1,124.68. Gordon Randall stated that SCI-TECH NEWS was being published regularly and at a reduced cost but that the revenue must be increased by subscriptions or advertising or that the publication cost must be further reduced.

Lois Brock sent out 285 questionnaires to the contributors to the UNION LIST OF TECHNICAL PERIODICALS to determine what should be done with the project and received 56 replies; 32 thought the list might be published cooperatively, 21 didn't think it would work. Philip Leslie, new chairman of the Union List Committee, emphasized the responsibility each librarian has to declare his holdings and be willing to lend items from his collection.

PROJECT COORDINATION COMMITTEE: Kenneth Knight corresponded with all Sections and Committees to determine what projects were being undertaken. As a result of the information he obtained, he devised a check list of questions that any one contemplating a project could use to place the project on a firm footing or to decide to discard it.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE: Carl Losse's report was read by Charles Gottschalk, Secretary, in the absence of Mr. Losse. The change in the classes of SLA membership resulted in dropping 439 members from Sci-Tech Division of whom 286 subsequently rejoined as either an active or an associate member. The total membership of the Division dropped from the 2146 members of May 29, 1958 to 2034 members on May 23, 1959.

50TH ANNIVERSARY PUBLICITY: Paul Knapp prepared two articles for SCI-TECH NEWS and issued 47 Publicity Kits for use in publicizing the 50th Anniversary Convention. A second phase of the Committee activity was the submittal of names of candidates for the Hall of Fame. The preliminary listing of candidates was carefully reviewed and re-reviewed and seven candidates were recommended to the SLA Hall of Fame Committee of whom Alma Mitchell and Lura Shorb were selected.

CHEMISTRY SECTION: Mary E. Mitchell stated that one of the main activities of the Section was the planning of its program for the Convention. Preliminary approval has been granted by the SLA Executive Board for the publication of "Subject Headings List

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SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

June 3, 1959

The meeting was called to order at 1:45 p.m. Incoming Chairman, Charles K. Bauer announced that old business would be led by Lois Brock and new business by himself. Lois Brock announced a correction in the minutes of the Advisory Committee meeting in Chicago: the Petroleum Section chairman is Paul Knapp, rather than A. McCann (see Minutes, p. 9). Also Jean Legg was appointed to make a study of statistical surveys, like that of ACRL.

Miss Brock reported that the Advisory Council meeting showed there is a pattern for Sci-Tech Advisory Committee representation from each chapter. Since there are only four chapters with organized Divisions (Groups), a discussion ensued on the merits of having only those organized chapter Groups represented (by each chairman) or of providing for fairly full chapter representation. The committee feeling was expressed as preferring full chapter representation, the representative being the chairman of the Group in chapters so organized.

It was requested that minutes of this meeting be distributed to the whole group.

Philip Leslie raised the point that the By-laws does not include the editor of SCIENTIFIC TRANSLATIONS on the Advisory Committee. Gordon Randall can arrange for the newly revised By-laws to be printed and sent to SLA Headquarters for distributing as ballots.

Lois Brock questioned whether Sci-Tech needs a suite at the Convention, and if so, who pays for it. Inquiries will be made.

Mr. Bauer introduced the new officers: Vice Chairman, Herbert White and Secretary, Doris Banks and Treasurer, Mary Williams, announcing that any bills to be paid should be submitted immediately. He requested that each Section chairman send the name and mailing address of all officers as well as committee chairmen and members for the Directory.

Mr. Bauer requested that the Chairman receive carbon copies of all correspondence and that the Vice-Chairman also receive carbons of all correspondence to the Chairman. Further, he said, the Chairman's office will send copies of all correspondence to the Vice-Chairman. Mr. Bauer said that in the past the Executive Board and Advisory Council have met in the fall, spring and at annual meeting; the past two years, Sci-Tech has not. Lois Brock pointed out this is because the national Executive Council no longer meets in the fall.

At Advisory Council meeting, Majorie

Hyslop had asked every Division chairman to appoint a person to study the SLA Classification Schemes to see if all subject areas are well represented. Margaret Anderson will act as coordinator for a committee of subject specialists to make such a study.

Another new project is in regard to our mutual dealings with ASTIA. Michel Friedlander is Chairman of a committee for ASTIA coordination.

Herb White, Vice-Chairman, reported that the 1960 convention is planned for opening session Sunday evening with Division time available Monday afternoon and all day Wednesday. Wednesday will be the final day of the convention, and there will be no post sessions. Banquet will be Tuesday evening. Business meetings do not have to be over by the annual business meeting. No tours can be scheduled except during Division time. One suggested tour is to Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory. Sci-Tech voted in favor of joint meetings with other groups or Divisions and Military has already asked. The program can be arranged with each section presenting papers. Suggestions for Sci-Tech Convention program should be sent to Mr. White.

Paul Knapp asked that the program rough draft be sent to Section vice-chairmen, which Mr. White will do. Mr. Bauer recommended this and suggested that, if possible, a half day be free for Section meetings.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:45 p.m.

Doris H. Banks,
Secretary

READERS' HELP NEEDED

Last year the Division received \$1500 as its allotment from SLA Headquarters for all activities. After exploring and finding all possible ways of publishing SCI-TECH NEWS as inexpensively as possible, we find the printing and mailing bill will run about \$1300.00 a year. That leaves \$200 for all other Division expenses such as Section allotments, convention expenses, stationery and election ballots. Needless to say \$200.00 a year is not enough.

The only way out of this dilemma is to reduce the drain SCI-TECH NEWS places on the treasury. We have decided to carry advertising and we need your help to locate possible advertisers. Each reader is asked to advise the editor of all vendors with whom his library does over \$500.00 a year business. This includes binders, book stores, furniture and equipment manufacturers, translations services, etc.

Will you help by sending us your list of possible advertisers, today?

SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION AND SECTION ROSTER

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THE LIBRARIAN AND THE PROCUREMENT PROBLEM

by

Barbara A. Spence

Avco-Everett Research Laboratory

It is not a simple task to obtain copies of reports issued by the hundreds of research agencies in the many fields of science and technology. Yet the report literature is often more important, far more current, and in much greater demand than any other printed matter. Because report literature has become so important, the librarian finds his procurement task great, and usually made more difficult by the pressure of time imposed on him. Since the average time required in procuring a report is substantial, the librarian soon learns that he cannot wait until a patron asks for the report before he orders it. In such a case, the project for which the report is needed could very well be nearing completion before the report is obtained, and the scientist may find that he has been forced to duplicate research simply because the library could not furnish needed material.

The librarian must establish and maintain an intense procurement system built on anticipation of the needs of the library users. Anticipation can be achieved only when the librarian is constantly apprised of all research activities of the company and of all changes in research programs. The librarian who can depend on up-to-date information can then establish a system to obtain reports before they are needed.

Those of us who handle classified information are well aware that procurement of classified documents is controlled. It is more difficult to get classified reports because of handling procedures and distribution restrictions imposed on them, but it is not impossible to get them, and often the time element can be sharply decreased simply by ordering them through proper channels and with sufficiently complete and correct bibliographic information.

The largest percentage of unclassified reports are usually obtained directly from the originating agency. The alert librarian quickly determines which agencies are restricted in reports distribution and forwards future orders through proper channels to save time. It is also the alert librarian who learns which agencies distribute without restrictions their unclassified reports, and who orders directly from the source. Direct procurement of reports is often far less complicated than many librarians realize.

Most librarians are very familiar with those agencies which act as clearing-houses of information. Such agencies include ASTIA, NASA (through which we can get AGARD re-

ports and British documents), Office of Technical Services, the Atomic Energy Commission Technical Information Service at Oak Ridge, British Information Services, in New York, and many of the consulate offices of various countries. Many of these agencies issue periodic document lists which are invaluable to the acquisition librarian and the reference librarian.

One of the best sources of report literature, and one of the greatest aids to the librarian, is inclusion on automatic distribution lists of other agencies. This is not always easy to accomplish. Very frequently it takes great persistence, much time, many letters, and a large dose of ingenuity. Inclusion on automatic lists is worth every effort necessary to achieve it. It means that you know you will automatically receive, as issued, all reports generated by an agency in those areas of your particular interest.

Several agencies have a definite procedure by which you may be included on their automatic distribution list. National Aeronautics and Space Administration and RAND Corporation, for example, require the requester to fill out a form listing his areas of interest. If he wishes to receive classified as well as unclassified reports, he must have the request certified and his need-to-know established.

Most agencies do not have such a formal system for inclusion on automatic distribution lists. Sometimes a letter to the Reports Distribution Office will suffice. More frequently, however, the librarian will find his request ignored.

The librarian who is able to offer a reciprocal exchange of reports is fortunate, indeed. Since he is probably contacting an agency actively engaged in research or development in the same or analogous fields as those of his own company, a reciprocal exchange will very likely appeal to the director or librarian of the other agency. What is most important, such an exchange of information will minimize duplication of research effort, thereby advancing the research and development programs of both agencies.

Librarians in companies or university departments engaged in government contract work will find that their cognizant military office is a great help in having the name of their company placed on automatic distribution lists. Military certification of need-to-know, in both classified and unclassified areas, is one means of making your research interests known to the agency whose reports you wish to get. Cognizant military offices can assure inclusion of your agency on automatic distribution lists of all associate contractors engaged in work on the same project. In this way the cognizant military offi-

cer establishes a most necessary flow of information between all agencies who have a need-to-know and who are working on the same contract or project.

A third way in which the librarian can attempt to achieve inclusion on other automatic distribution lists is to contact those scientists and engineers in the other agencies who are actively engaged in the research and development about which he wishes to learn. Scientists and engineers are usually pleased to receive an expression of interest in their work, and are almost always quite willing to send their reports to you automatically. How do you find out who is working in a certain field? Check report lists, abstracts and indexes, ask your public. How do you determine what agencies are currently working in areas of interest to you? Check contract announcements, reports lists, periodical articles, journal papers and — ask your public. Your library users know who is doing this work. They are acquainted with the past research activities of their colleagues, and will be willing to help you get future reports from them. Your scientific public will enjoy taking an active interest in your library. Ask them to be public relations men for you when they attend conferences and symposia. It is through such direct contact with their colleagues that they will probably help most to get the name of your company library included on automatic distribution.

The librarian can help himself greatly by his contacts with other librarians. If at a meeting or convention we have met the librarian of another company engaged in similar research, we can feel more certain that any future requests we make of him will receive more personal attention.

One of the most valuable aids to the librarian is automatic receipt of document lists, accession lists, or other bibliographies published by other companies, laboratories universities, military agencies, governmental departments, foreign agencies, and institutes and societies. This is one type of automatic distribution list every librarian should aim for.

Most librarians have encountered a great deal of difficulty in procurement of reports. Much of it cannot be eased. Many agencies make it very difficult to get their reports, and often we cannot establish sufficient need for the information to satisfy the originating agency or its monitor. But much can be gained by an active procurement program. The librarian who makes use of every opportunity to establish the name of his company in the scientific community and on automatic mailing lists will be rewarded with surprisingly effective results.

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

(Continued From Page 3)

in Chemical Engineering" and the final draft is 70% complete. A testimonial letter was sent to Dr. E. J. Crane on the occasion of his retirement as editor of CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS.

PETROLEUM SECTION: Paul Knapp assumed the Chairmanship of the Section on the resignation of the Chairman. The Petroleum Section also found the planning of the convention program one of the main activities of the year. For a post-convention program, the Section was scheduled to go to New York on Thursday and Friday to visit the Petroleum Institute Central Abstracting Service and hold a forum on "Information Abstracting, Indexing and Retrieval Needs of the Petroleum Industry." The Section was also concerned with an Information Center at the World Petroleum Congress to answer questions engendered by the papers or discussion. The Center was to be underwritten by \$150.00 from Sci-Tech and a like amount from SLA.

An application has been submitted to the Publications Committee covering "Sources of Petroleum and Natural Gas Statistics" edited by Mrs. Margaret M. Rocq. The Section has also been concerned with the undesirable publishing practices of some publishers.

PHARMACEUTICAL SECTION: Anne McCann presented the Section's annual report which covered the achievements of the preceding year. COPNIP List has 173 paid subscriptions and cleared \$500 for the Section.

"Unlisted Drugs" has 605 subscriptions and in 1958 turned a profit of approximately \$500. During the year both an eight-year and a two-year index were published. The project on "Drug Information Sources" has continued to mature and expand throughout the year.

Three members of the Section attended the FIP meeting in Brussels in September 1958 and the Pharmaceutical Literature and Librarianship course is to be repeated at Columbia this year.

PUBLIC UTILITIES SECTION: Helen P. Thompson reported that "The List of Books for a Gas Engineering Library" originally compiled by Alma Mitchell and Josephine Greenwood had been revised by Bill Seika and Josephine Greenwood. Fred Oxtoby and Kay Simms worked on the final revision of the "List of Subject Headings for Public Utility Libraries." The basic list has been completed but still has to be expanded to cover related subjects.

Charles M. Gottschalk
Secretary

PREPARING A WORLD LIST OF AERONAUTICAL PERIODICALS

C. D. Rife

Lockheed Aircraft Corporation

At an informal gathering of aeronautical librarians during the 1958 SLA convention in Chicago the attendees discussed the possibility of preparing a SOURCEBOOK OF AERONAUTICAL INFORMATION. A committee was established with Mr. Fred West (presently with Solar Aircraft Company) as its chairman and assignments were made to various librarians who agreed to participate in the program. The Science-Technology Information Department of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation (Georgia Division) selected, as its assignment, the compilation of a world listing of aeronautical periodicals. When the work assignments were formalized in late 1958, the author was asked to take charge of the project.

An effort was made to determine what sort of information would be most useful in such a compilation. Title, publisher and address, frequency, and subscription price were of obvious interest, and cross references from older titles to current titles were, of course, a necessity. Finally, it was decided that a brief description of the type of contents would be helpful in determining the possible value of each title.

Although non-technical house organs were initially omitted from the search, a number of these crept into the records. At a later stage, therefore, efforts were made to get information on such publications but to exclude them from the final list. As a result, although the WORLD LIST OF AERONAUTICAL PERIODICALS does not include such publications, many of them are included in the master file and could appear in a supplementary publication.

After a decision had been made on the type of data to be reported, a form letter was composed requesting the desired information and explaining the need for it. The letter also included a request for a sample copy of the publication.

The first step in the search for titles consisted of a review of the Lockheed subscriptions in the aeronautical field. For each title a 3 x 5 slip was prepared giving the necessary information. The form established at this time was standardized and was used throughout the search. After the listing of Lockheed subscriptions had been completed, a search was made through the appropriate sections of such general listings as AYERS and UL-RICH'S; finally, specialized sources such as WORLD AVIATION DIRECTORY, INTERAVIA ABC, etc. were consulted. By far the most useful of these references was INTERA-

VIA ABC. The results of the correspondence were gratifying. An estimated seventy-five per cent of the publishers answered immediately and virtually all of them sent one or more sample copies of their publications. As a result, a useful collection (about one and one-half file drawers) of foreign and lesser-known domestic journals is available for examination in the Science-Technology Information Center. Furthermore, a number of the publishers whose journals are distributed gratis have added Lockheed to their regular mailing lists.

A preliminary version of the WORLD LIST OF AERONAUTICAL JOURNALS was completed in May, 1959. At that time, complete information on many of the titles listed was not yet available as many letters written just prior to the typing of the list had not been answered. The preliminary version included over five hundred titles, exclusive of cross-references. An additional one hundred house organs and other inapplicable publications were omitted.

Numerous new titles and additional information on previously-listed titles continued to be received. Present plans call for issuance of the "final" listing in late July or in August. However, like all projects of this nature, the work will be incomplete as long as titles of potential importance remain to be checked and listed. A comparatively small number of journals have been identified behind the iron curtain — both in Europe and Asia — and it is hoped that further research will be rewarding in these areas.

To be of really permanent value, such listings as the WORLD LIST OF AERONAUTICAL PERIODICALS should be revised frequently or supplemented with some sort of regularity. Current plans call for issuance of occasional supplements. As this may not be possible within the framework of the SOURCEBOOK OF AERONAUTICAL INFORMATION it is likely that separate copies of the periodical listing will be prepared for distribution to interested organizations. These copies will be supplemented on occasion as new titles, title changes, and other information becomes available. Installations interested in obtaining copies of such a separate publication should contact the author at Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Science-Technology Information Center, Department 72-34, Marietta, Georgia.

Do you lend your copy of Sci-Tech News to a non-subscribing friend? Take out a subscription for him — \$1.00 a year; saving his feelings and your copy of S-TN.

THE MAIL BAG

THE BIDDING SYSTEM

J. George Ort, Art Guild Bindery

Without any desire to become a part of a controversy involving the advantages and disadvantages of the bid system, we must challenge several points made by the writer of the editorial on "THE BIDDING SYSTEM".

We recognize that where the bidding system prevails, it exists because it is "mandatory" and not "permissive", it is a regulation formulated by management and seldom suggested by the Librarian. We maintain that it is a restriction on free enterprise and shackles the hands of library administrators. The bid system provides no guarantee that the best is obtained for the least. It often is a major contributor to bankruptcy; it penalizes others who "negotiate" for without "negotiated" contracts the average bidder could not afford to be the "lowest bidder," and by virtue of this the "negotiator" subsidizes the low bid. The bid system is an economic evil and governments at the local, state and federal levels are the greatest practitioners of this evil.

We concede that a library administrator would be derelict in his duties and responsibilities if he spends \$1,200.00 for binding, or for any other item, if he could get equal value for \$1,000.00. But no such guarantee accompanies the low bid, nor does it follow that the "library . . . obtains maximum value for every penny spent," in such a case.

We concede further that prevailing practices of some library binders as relating to contracts resulting from bids, is a shameful blemish upon the library binding industry. When a certain large government library, which, under a "flat rate" contract can get an 18" inch periodical bound for less than \$2.00, and the regular price calls for \$5.65, that volume should be gift-wrapped by the bidder before shipping it to the customer. We would venture to say that for each bid-contract such binder has, he MUST have at least three other libraries who pay the full price or he would soon be in bankruptcy.

The editorial mentions the "personal preference hook" and credits the bid system with providing an escape therefrom. The thought that a binding order, or a magazine subscription contract, or the annual book purchase contract is awarded on the basis that "the dealer or agent we meet at the convention" is a "pleasant entertainer," to us is personally appalling. Not only do we consider such an act to be dereliction, but we believe it to be not far from dishonesty. We have been told by one librarian that "I let my work out on bids,

because then no one can accuse me of playing favorites." To us such a policy betrays a spineless administrator. We believe that every purchase made by the library should be made on the basis of merit of the product itself and the librarian should always be in the position to defend his procurement policy on that fact alone — if he needs to defend it. This writer is known to be an outspoken opponent of the "free entertainment" practice engaged in extensively by business houses and their representatives, and we have been severely censored because of our very strong convictions on the subject, and while we actually enjoy "fellowshipping" with customers AND their friends at convention gatherings and on other opportune occasions, the thought of gaining personal favor or being "rewarded" is farthest from our minds. We agree fully that "the budget provided us is for the operation of our library and not for the rewarding of those we like."

When the editor speaks of "the specifications to be met . . . is our safeguard," he could not be on a more solid foundation and to this we utter a resounding "Amen," and no greater harmony can be found at the marriage altar than when we say "we do" agree wholeheartedly with the statement: "If our minimum standards for service and quality are high enough in our specifications, we would be derelict not to accept the "lowest bidder." The only important factor remaining is that the minimum standards and specifications ARE MET during the performance of the contract. And may we point out here that this constitutes not a peculiar or singular "tie with the bidding system," but is an equally present condition with a negotiated contract.

Any vendor will find much satisfaction and a measure of comfort in the forthright statement of the editor that once a vendor is selected, he should not be dropped arbitrarily because some one underbids him by a small amount. The recognition by the customer that there is benefit to continuity of service, which can not always be measured in dollars and cents, is a fact which cannot be too strongly impressed upon the minds of purchasing personnel, but too often librarians and contractors fail in convincing finance or contract officers of the economy to be found in continuity, to wit: only rarely are contracts written for two years or more.

The writer considers the editor a personal friend, and wants to do nothing to put their friendship in a place of precariousness, yet at the risk of appearing merciless we must challenge the reasoning which gave birth to the final sentence of the editorial: "Evaluate the bids carefully, consider all the factors, and

then do business with the lowest bidder." Why evaluate, why consider, if you are committed to do business with the lowest bidder?

We strongly contend that: IF you evaluate the bids carefully. IF you consider all of the factors, it is more than likely you won't do business with the lowest bidder.

THE TROUBLE WITH ASTIA

Jeanne B. North, United Aircraft Corporation:

The editorial on the cover of SCI-TECH NEWS, Spring 1959, echoed my own feeling and experience with the security program as it applied to technical publications. Perhaps so many of us agree no one contributed comments to the next issue. However, the editorial of the Summer 1959 issue was directly contrary to my own experience, and while I wonder if perhaps there is something which makes my case unusual and others have not had the difficulty I have encountered in getting publications for our Corporation's work in national defense, I suppose unless I relate our experience I shall never be sure whether I am ignorant of the proper channels to request or whether other companies, as compared to government or semi-governmental organizations, have experienced similar difficulties.

In order to supplement my recollection of the results our Library had by going directly to issuing agencies or to such agencies via a Navy or Air Force representative, I have gathered the correspondence regarding report orders and find that we have indeed had difficulty in getting any material at all by using these channels rather than ASTIA. In many cases we were referred to ASTIA because of lack of copies; in other cases we received no answer whatsoever. In areas in which our need-to-know seemed very clear, we were refused in the same way that we have been refused ASTIA reports, since one of the difficulties in both channels is the role of the contracting officer in approving the requests.

I believe that ASTIA, having been set up to do the job of monitoring and supplying publications for people engaged in defense work, is the natural agency to approach for such publications and is indeed in most cases the recognized agency. If this is true, however, it brings us back to the same position which we are complaining about: we cannot get good service from ASTIA. I believe that our complaints fall into two categories, mechanical difficulties and policy difficulties.

The actual product which ASTIA provides often appears in a shape and illegibility which make it unsatisfactory to the Library's users. I do believe that complaints regarding these mechanical difficulties are valid coming from librarians as well as users, and that there is

a good chance that they can be remedied by concerted action of librarians.

However, I find that our Library's greatest difficulties stem from basic ASTIA policies and their interpretation by other defense agencies. Complaints on these problems should rightfully be made by the ultimate user of the information contained in these reports, that is, the employer of the library. I feel that even a unanimous complaint from librarians to ASTIA or the Department of Defense regarding our difficulties with need-to-know would be ineffectual. For one thing, if we are to make such a complaint, we would be doing so as representatives of corporations and other organizations and thus speaking for them without authority from our own management. I believe that policy difficulties and need-to-know in particular are matters for us to discuss each with his own management with the aim of convincing management that a policy should be changed. I do not believe that the National Association of Cost Accountants, for example, would get much accomplished by a concerted complaint about the industrial tax structure, whereas the businesses themselves might get some action. I believe our situation is analogous.

MISCELLANEOUS MAIL

Librarians who are overrun with requests for individual reprints or photostats of journal articles may find a new service offered by Eugene Garfield Associates the answer to their problem. His organization, which also puts out CURRENT CONTENTS, has just announced that they are offering tear sheets from over 700 journals. For full information on cost and availability, write him at 1122 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia 23, Pa.

The National Federation of Science Abstracting and Indexing Services announced the opening of a national office with Raymond A. Jensen as Executive Secretary. One of the projects of the office which should be of interest to Sci-Tech members is the preparation of a union list of periodicals covered by major abstracting and indexing services since Jan. 1, 1957.

The Petroleum Section members, in particular, will be interested in knowing that reprints of most papers from the Fifth World Petroleum Congress are still available from the Office of the General Secretary, 527 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y. at \$.25 each. The Proceedings will be published about November. For those who registered as Congress members, the Proceedings will cost \$7.50 per volume. To others, the cost will be \$12.50 plus \$.50 mailing charge per volume.

SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY SERIALS

Compiled by Andrew S. Glick

Contributors to this issue include Walter A. Shelton, Chief of Acquisitions, Crerar Library and Mrs. Mary H. Mann, Westinghouse Engineering Library.

ABSTRACTS JOURNAL OF METALLURGY

Vol. 1, No. 1, Mar. 1959, bi-monthly, \$20.00. Pergamon Press, New York.

The Russian REFERATIVNYI ZHURNAL. Abstracts all the scientific and technical information of the world. Included are abstracts of articles on metallurgy, metal physics, and metallography.

ADVANCES IN PETROLEUM CHEMISTRY AND REFINING

Vol. 1, 1958, annually, \$14.50 per vol. Interscience Publishers, New York.

"A series of critical evaluations of new developments in petroleum refining and in petrochemicals."

AIR TRAVELER'S GUIDE

Vol. 1, No. 1, Feb. 1959, quarterly, \$10.00. American Aviation Publications, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

A single source research tool to provide off-line city transportation information and listings of convenient accommodations for the air traveler. Also listed are U. S. Military Posts and Camps, nearest airport information for colleges and universities.

AIRLIFT

Name changed from AMERICAN AVIATION in April 1959.

Devoted to the worldwide field of air transportation, covering airlines, air service of all kinds, both commercial and military transport and logistics. Change is in keeping with the great evolution that has taken place in the air age.

ANIMAL PRODUCTION

Vol. 1, No. 1, Mar. 1959, semi-annually, \$5.00. Oliver & Boyd, Ltd., Edinburgh, Scotland.

Journal supersedes the Proceedings of the British Society of Animal Production and it is an official publication of that organization. It will cover the whole field of animal husbandry. Papers will deal with genetics, nutrition, physiology and the inter-relationships of animal and environment.

ASIAN MEDICAL JOURNAL

Vol. 1, No. 1, Oct., 1958, monthly, \$12.00. Japan Medical Publishers, Inc., Tokyo, Japan. Written in English.

BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 4, Pa.

Volume 33 will be completed at the end of August. Volume 34 will be published during the last four months of the year and will be priced at \$30.00.

BUSINESS HISTORY

Vol. 1, No. 1, Mar. 1959, semi-annually, \$5.00. Liverpool University Press, Liverpool 7, England.

Will publish articles of academic standing covering a wide range of business activities. Will welcome contributions relating to the development and policies of particular firms, and to the wider implications of

industrial and commercial change. Section devoted to book reviews.

CANNER/PACKER

Vol. 1, No. 1, Oct. 1958, semi-monthly, \$5.00. Canner Publishing Co., Chicago 3, Ill.

Consolidates THE CANNER AND FREEZER, FOOD PACKER, and WESTERN CANNER AND PACKER. To serve packers and distributors of canned, dry, frozen, and glassed foods. All key management, technical and supervisory people in this industry will find this periodical helpful and useful in their work.

CHEMICAL LETTER

Vol. 1, No. 1, June 9, 1959, weekly, \$75.00. Washington, D. C.

Will act as the Washington representative and office to keep subscribers informed on procurement, tariffs, taxes, antitrust, standards, labor, transportation, etc. affecting chemical business.

COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHY (BRITISH)

Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan./Feb. 1959, bi-monthly, \$3.00. Fountain Press, London E. C. 2, England.

Catering to all color users from the casual snapshotter to the practicing professional in search of new ideas and angles. Contains many first-class color plates, as well as up to the minute articles by leading exponents of imagination.

DIGEST OF SOVIET TECHNOLOGY

Vol. 1, No. 1, Apr. 1959, monthly, \$18.00. Engineering Information Services, Preston, Lancs., England.

Provides express information about original developments in the field of engineering in the USSR and her allies.

ELECTRONICS WORLD

Ziff-Davis Publishing Co., New York.

Name changed from RADIO AND T. V. NEWS effective with the May, 1959 issue.

ELECTROPLATING AND METAL FINISHING

Robert Draper Ltd., Teddington, Middlesex, England.

Split in journal coverage with independent publication of METAL FINISHING ABSTRACTS, which see.

ENERGIE NUCLEAIRE

Merged as of Jan. 1959 with l'Age Nucleaire.

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING

Vol. 1, No. 1, Feb. 1959, quarterly, \$4.00. Institute of Environmental Engineers, Mineola, New York.

EXPERIMENTAL CELL RESEARCH

Academic Press, New York.

Because of the steady influx of papers, a third volume, 18, will be published. Will consist of Aug., Oct., and Dec. issues priced at \$14.00. This volume was not included in the regular subscription price for 1959.

EXPERIMENTAL NEUROLOGY

Vol. 1, No. 1, Spring, 1959, bi-monthly, \$16.00. Academic Press, New York.

The journal will stress particularly the basic neurological sciences. Original investigations by experimental methods will be published.

FATS, OILS, DETERGENTS

Discontinued with the Dec. 1958 issue due to higher production costs and overhead expenses.

ses, and limited demand for the publication.
HINDUSTAN ANTIBIOTIC BULLETIN
Vol. 1, No. 1, Aug. 1958, quarterly, \$1.50.
Hindustan Antibiotics (P) Ltd., Pimpri, Poona Dt., India.

INDEX OF TECHNICAL ARTICLES
Iota Services, Ltd., London E. C. 4, England.
Suspended with the Aug. 1958 issue due to insufficient interest on the part of industry and libraries.

INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT
Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan. 1959, monthly, Industrial Management Society, Chicago 6, Ill.

INSTRUMENT CONSTRUCTION
Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan. 1959, monthly, \$17.10.
British Scientific Instrument Research Association for the Dept. of Scientific and Industrial Research, London, England.
Covers industrial instruments, automatic control, and production engineering for precision work.

INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGY REVIEW
Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan. 1959, monthly, \$55.00 (To Libraries and Educational Institutions \$15.00). American Geological Institute, Washington 25, D. C.

Will report in English on significant developments in pure and applied geologic research which appear in foreign language journals, many of which are not generally available to geoscientists of this country. Emphasis will be placed on Russian literature.

JOURNAL OF BIOCHEMICAL AND MICROBIOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGY AND ENGINEERING

Vol. 1, No. 1, June, 1959, quarterly, \$15.00. Interscience Publishers, New York.
Devoted to reporting those processes and techniques wherein biochemical and microbiological phenomena are employed for the achievement of a technological or practical end, together with theoretical and practical investigations which make this possible.

JOURNAL OF INORGANIC CHEMISTRY
Vol. 1, No. 1, Spring, 1959, monthly, \$90.00. Cleaver-Hume Press, Kensington W. 8, London, England.

Translated by Infosearch and printed by the Chemical Society of London. Principal aspects covered are preparation, characterization, and properties of inorganic compounds; including those of the less common elements, ion exchange, chromatography, crystal chemistry, polarography, thermochemistry, radiochemistry, experimental methods, industrial applications, Surveys. Book reviews.

JOURNAL OF MEDICINAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY
Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan. 1959, quarterly, \$15.00. Interscience Publishers, New York.

Aimed to be a forum for the presentation of information concerning the design and synthesis of medicinal and otherwise biologically-active chemicals, and their metabolism and biologic actions.

JOURNAL OF NUCLEAR MATERIALS
Vol. 1, No. 1, Spring, 1959, quarterly, \$18.00. North Holland Publishing Co., Amsterdam, Holland.

Papers will be of interest to those who design nuclear reactors, including thermonuclear apparatus. Will also

deal with the properties of solid or liquid metals and alloys, ceramics, cermets, graphite or moderating or cooling liquids. The influence of radiation on such materials will be included in the publication program. Papers may be in English, French, or German.

JOURNAL OF POLYMER SCIENCE
Interscience Publishers, New York
Will publish 8 volumes, 34-41, instead of 7 for 1959 at a price of \$140.00.

JOURNAL OF RESEARCH, NBS
Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.

Will appear in four sections after June, 1959.

JOURNAL OF THE LESS-COMMON METALS (NETHERLANDS)
Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan. 1959, bi-monthly, \$15.00, Elsevier, New York.

An international journal on their chemistry and metallurgy, and will provide ready access to information on their extraction, preparation, chemical and physical properties, and fields of application. It will also deal with the metallography, properties, and uses of their alloys.

MATHEMATICAL TABLES AND OTHER AIDS TO COMPUTATION
National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D. C.

Publication delayed for 1959 due to advancing costs and an intense interest in computational science. Attempting to get back on schedule early this year. Price increased to \$8.00 for 1959.

MEDICAL LETTER ON DRUGS AND THERAPEUTICS
Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan. 23, 1959, fortnightly, \$12.50. Drug and Therapeutical Information, Inc., New York.

This publication is intended to provide physicians and other health personnel with unbiased critical appraisals of the claims for new drugs and of new clinical finding affecting older drugs.

METAL FINISHING ABSTRACTS
Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan.-Feb. 1959, bi-monthly, \$15.00. Robert Draper, Ltd., Teddington, Middlesex, England.

Abstracts will survey all articles and research papers concerned with finishing from nearly 500 periodicals from 37 countries. Will cover patent and standard specifications, textbooks, and government research reports.

METALS REVIEW
American Society for Metals, Cleveland 3, Ohio.

Effective Jan. 1959, this publication was divided in two, METALS REVIEW and REVIEW OF METAL LITERATURE. The METALS REVIEW will continue its editorial content reporting on headquarters activities, illustrate and discuss new metals and review literature and catalogs related to the metal field. Subscription price is \$6.00.

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACTS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY
American Meteorological Society, Boston 8, Mass.

Subscription price for 1959 increased to \$60.00 with special rate of \$30.00 for college and university libraries. Increase necessary due to added costs, reduced

contractual support, and enlarged coverage in geophysics and astrophysics.

MINERALOGICAL ABSTRACTS (BRITISH)
Oxford University Press, London E. C. 4, England.

Published as a separate journal effective in 1959. Subscription price is \$8.10 for four issues. Formerly included with MINERALOGICAL MAGAZINE.

NEW POLYMERIZATION TECHNOLOGY
Vol. 1, No. 1, Mar. 1959, monthly, \$65.00.
World Patents Monitor, New York.

A new information service which will provide a comprehensive survey of titles, patentees, or assignees, and number of patents currently issued in the field of polymerization processes and products.

NUMERISCHE MATHEMATIK
Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan. 1959, irregular, \$25.00.
Springer Verlag, Berlin, West Germany.

The journal appears in numbers struck off as the material reaches the press. Five numbers constitute a volume.

PANMINERVA MEDICA
Vol. 1, No. 1, May, 1959, monthly, \$10.00.
Edizioni Minerva Medica, Torino, Italy.

Will report the synthesis and panorama of Italian medical activity.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING
Society of Photographic Scientists and Engineers, Washington, D. C.

Volume 3, 1959 will consist of six issues instead of four with no increase in the rate of \$8.00.

PLANETARY AND SPACE SCIENCE
Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan. 1959, bi-monthly, \$20.00 per vol. Pergamon Press, New York.

The first international medium for the publication of papers in the rapidly expanding field of upper atmospheric and space research. Will be a principal outlet for the scientific results of the International Geophysical Year.

LA PSYCHIATRIE DE L'ENFANT
Vol. 1, No. 1, 1958, semi-annually, \$5.00.
Presses Universitaire de France, Paris, France.

REPORT OF NRL PROGRESS
Vol. 1, No. 1, July, 1958, monthly, \$10.00.
OTS, Dept. of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

Research and development information in the scientific and industrial fields from the Naval Research Laboratory now available for public subscription. Subscriptions begin with the current issue, and back issues are not available.

RESEARCH MANAGEMENT
Vol. 1, No. 1, Spring, 1958, quarterly, \$7.50.
Interscience Publishers, New York.

Brings to all who have an interest in research many of the thought provoking and informative papers read at the semi-annual meetings of the Industrial Research Institute. Also, articles by top flight research management executives.

REVIEW OF METAL LITERATURE
American Society for Metals, Cleveland 3, Ohio.

Will provide a comprehensive report on all important

articles that appear in the technical and business magazines of the world, as heretofore. Subscription price is \$15.00.

SOCIEDAD AMERICANAN DE OFTALMOLOGIA Y OPTOMETRIA
Vol. 1, No. 1, 1958, irregular, \$8.00. Title, Bogota, Colombia.

SOVIET METAL TECHNOLOGY
Vol. 1, No. 1, Mar. 1958, quarterly, \$60.00.
Primary Sources, Dept. RR-M, New York 12.
Compilation in English of technical papers culled from the following journals: KOKS I KHIMIA, STAL', TSVETNYE METALLY, ZAVODSKAYA LABORATORIYA.

SOVIET PHYSICS — SOLID STATE
Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan. 1959, monthly, \$55.00.
American Institute of Physics, New York.
Translation of FIZIKA TVERDOGO TELA. Offering results of theoretical and experimental investigations in the physics of semiconductors, dielectrics, and on applied physics associated with these problems.

SOVIET PHYSICS — USPEKHI
Vol. 1, No. 1, Sept./Oct. 1958, bi-monthly, \$14.00 per vol. (\$6.00 to libraries of non-profit degree granting institutions); Vol. 2, Nos. 1-6, containing the material published in the original Russian journal in 1959, \$45.00 per vol. (\$20.00 to libraries of non-profit degree granting institutions). American Institute of Physics, New York.

Contents limited to material from Soviet sources. Also, will contain reports on scientific meetings within the Soviet Union, book reviews, personalia. Comparable in scope and treatment to our REVIEW OF MODERN PHYSICS.

SOVIET RUBBER TECHNOLOGY
Vol. 1, No. 1, May 1959, monthly, \$50.00.
Research Association of British Rubber Manufacturers, London, England.

Cover-to-cover translation of KANCHUK I REZINA, starting with the Jan. 1959 issue.

STAL'
Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan. 1959, monthly, \$57.70.
Gosudarstvennoe Izdatel'stvo Literatury po Metallurgii, Moscow, USSR.

TECHNOMETRICS
Vol. 1, No. 1, Feb. 1959, quarterly, \$8.00.
Statistical Association, Washington 6, D. C.
A new journal for the physical chemistry and engineering sciences. Papers describing new statistical techniques; application of statistical methods; and papers dealing with the philosophy and problems of experimentation and quality control.

MONEY TO SCI-TECH READERS

At no cost to Sci-Tech Division, the editor will pay \$1.00 to the reader who locates the largest number of typographical errors in this issue prior to September 30. In case of a tie, the reader whose letter is postmarked the earlier wins.

Staff members are not eligible to participate and the editor's decision as to what constitutes a typo is final. After all, it is his dollar and the typos are his fault.

BIBLIOGRAPHY DIGEST

Compiled by Mildred Benton

AMPLIFIERS

79. Rapid response magnetic amplifiers.

P. H. Sawitz. Rockville, Md., American Research and Mfg. Corp., Sept. 1958. 54p. (WADC Tech. Rpt. 58-77).

Available from ATS (PB 151 458), and from ASTIA (AD-155 897). Includes 239 references.

80. Solid-state microwave amplifiers.

H. Heffner. INST. RADIO ENGRS. TRANS. MTT-7:83-91, Jan. 1959.

A bibliography of 120 items is included in this review of the method of operation of amplifiers.

BUBBLE FORMATION

81. Bubble chambers - a bibliography.

B. K. Ogden. Geneve, Cern Service d'Information Scientifique, 1959. 14p.

Includes 170 annotated references, in English, with separate author index.

82. Bubble formation; a bibliography.

M. Bloomfield, W. N. McElroy and R. E. Skinner. Canoga Park, Calif., Atomics International, June 30, 1958. 69p. (Rpt. SR-2551).

An exhaustive non-annotated listing of 591 references prepared to fill the need of reactor physicists and naval engineers. Arrangement is by content headings. There is an author index.

CONCRETE

83. Bibliography on new developments in concrete. Vol. I, II.

New York, J. J. Berliner, 1958. 88p., (Rpt. 4349).

Covers material from many sources published in all languages in all major countries, from 1944 through 1957.

84. A survey of literature pertaining to the use of admixtures for Portland cement concrete.

D. B. Taylor. Port Hueneme, Calif. Apr. 7, 1959. 51p. (Tech Rpt. R-023)

Includes 86 references on admixtures, exclusive of air-entraining agents.

CONTROL SYSTEMS

85. Adaptive or self-optimizing control systems - a bibliography.

P. R. Stromer. INST. RADIO ENGRS. TRANS. AC-4:65-68, May 1959.

A selective sampling of the latest material on the subject taken from the open literature and technical reports.

86. Bibliography for frequency control by atomic and molecular resonance phenomena.

Fort Monmouth, N. J., Army Signal Research and Development Laboratory, Jan. 1959. 13p.

Compiled by personnel of the Atomic Resonance Branch. Continuation of a periodically issued list of references to material in current books and periodicals. Arrangement is by a subject classification list at the beginning.

87. Transportation lag - an annotated bibliography.

Robert Weiss. INST. RADIO ENGRS. TRANS. AC-4:56-64, May, 1959.

This is a survey of writings which deal with functions with retarded argument. This problem, according to the compiler, is characterized by a response to a stimulus which is identical to a normal response except that it is delayed in time. Fields of applicability indicated in the index are aircraft stability, computers, combustion instability, control systems, economic systems, heat exchanges, human dynamics, mathematical methods, magnetic amplifiers, probability, process controllers, and sampled data-systems.

FALLOUT

88. Bibliography of technical reports on the effects of fallout.

R. Wallace. Berkeley, Calif., University of California, Radiation Laboratory, Jly. 1958. 71p. (Rpt. 8412).

447 references to report literature up to July 1, 1958, are grouped topically and arranged alphabetically within the groups. Not annotated.

89. Radioactivity fallout. A literature search.

W. E. Bost, S. F. Lanier et al. Oak Ridge, Tenn., Atomic Energy Commission, Apr. 1959. 41p. (TID 3528).

Included are 541 non-annotated references on dispersal and fallout of radioactive debris from nuclear explosions. It supplements the bibliography cited in the 1957 Congressional Fallout Hearings. Available from OTS.

INFRARED

90. Emittance and reflectance in the infrared: an annotated bibliography.

D. E. Crowley. Ann Arbor, Mich., University of Michigan, Willow Run Laboratories, Apr. 1959. 154p. (Rpt. 2389-15-S).

Over 900 articles are cited and annotated and listed in two parts - early works and recent studies. There is an author index and a table of contents includes a subject outline.

91. The intensity of infrared absorption bands.

R. G. Gillis. Maribyrnong, Victoria, Australian Defence Scientific Service, Defense Standards Laboratories, Oct. 1958. 48p. (Tech. Memo. 2).

This bibliography of 134 items is composed of all references on the theory and application of intensity measurements contained in Chemical Abstracts through 1957.

IRRADIATION

92. Bibliography on effects of irradiation on solids.

H. C. Friedemann. Bayside, N. Y., Sylvania Corning Nuclear Corp., 1958. 5th ed., 85p. (NP-7316).

The bibliography of 958 references is divided into three parts: theoretical aspects, effects on metals, and effects on nonmetals. There is an extensive subject index.

A bibliography with the same title appears in Harwood, J. J. et al. Effects of Radiation on Materials, N. Y. Reinhold, 1958, p. 305-348.

93. Effects of irradiation on quartz and

quartz crystal units, recorded experiments — a bibliography.

R. Bechmann. Fort Monmouth, N. J. Army Signal Research and Development Laboratory, May 26, 1958. 34p. (Tech. Memo. M-1892).

Known information regarding radiation effects on quartz and quartz vibrators taken from available literature. Available from ASTIA (AD-201 196).

94. Reprocessing of irradiation fission reactor fuel and breeding materials. An annotated bibliography of selected report literature.

Oak Ridge, Tenn., Atomic Energy Commission. Nov. 1958. 118p. (TID 3312).

A total of 713 annotated references are presented. Subject, author, report number and availability indexes are included.

95. Selected abstracts of atomic energy project unclassified report literature in the field of radiation chemistry and bibliography of the published literature.

R. W. Clarke. Great Britain, Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, 1958. 330p.

Contains papers noted up to December 1957. This bibliography is the 1958 supplement to the documents AERE C/R 1575 Parts 1 to 6 and consists of 1371 abstracts in the field of radiation chemistry.

MATERIALS

96. Bibliography of high temperature materials.

L. L. Kimmel. Seattle, Wash., Boeing Airplane Co., Jan. 1959. 18p.

Information on materials such as alloys, ceramics, coatings and graphite obtained from a literature survey of Nuclear Science Abstracts from 1950 through June 9, 1958.

97. Cadmium. A materials survey.

A. M. Lansche. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. Printing Office, 1959. 43p. (U. S. Bur. Mines. Inform. Circ. 7881).

Includes 90 references.

98. A literature survey of theories and methods of predicting characteristics of materials.

E. E. Underwood et al. Columbus, Ohio, Battelle Memorial Institute, Jan. 1959. n.p. (AFMDC-Tech. Rpt. 59-1). (Contract AF29(600)1557).

Almost 1800 abstracted references relating to strength and plastic deformation of materials. Period covered is 1930 to 1958. Available from ASTIA (AD-154 109).

PHOTOELASTICITY

99. Bibliography, impact physics.

Robert Graham, Albuquerque, N. Mex., Sandia Corp., Dec. 1958. 101p. (Rpt. 59).

A rather complete collection of references, some with abstracts, on plastic wave propagation in bounded solids; behavior of metals under explosive conditions; dynamic photoelasticity; penetration phenomena — and in lesser detail, behavior of material at high strain rates; lateral impact; and impact measuring devices. Available from OTS.

100. Bibliography on photoelasticity. Supplement I.

B. Dijkshoorn. Netherlands, Technisch Documentatie Centrum voor de Krijgsmacht, Aug. 1958. 53p.

233 references, with short abstracts, and author and subject indexes.

RADIATION

101. Bibliography on photographic film dosimetry.

G. H. Griffith. Dayton, Ohio, Air Force Wright Air Development Center, 1958. 19p.

References to books and articles from the 1920's to 1957 respectively on x- and gamma radiations and on neutrons. Available from OTS.

102. Bibliography on semiconductor nuclear radiation detectors.

J. L. Blankenship. Oak Ridge, Tenn., Atomic Energy Commission, Oct. 3, 1958. 12p. (Rpt. 2583).

The bibliography consists of 72 references from the published literature on the potential uses of semiconductors as nuclear radiation detectors. Most references on the uses of cadmium sulfide have been omitted, except for recent articles, because excellent bibliographies have already been prepared.

103. Bibliological effect of ionizing radiations, aging processes and lifetime.

V. I. Korogodin and G. G. Polikarpov. MED. RADIOL. 3:79-85, 1958.

Translated from the Russian by Lydia Venters (Argonne National Laboratory). A review covering the past 20 or 30 years. Includes 89 references.

104. Cherenkov radiation and its practical applications — a bibliography.

B. J. Wilson. Harwell, Great Britain. Atomic Energy Authority, Dec. 1958. 13p.

This bibliography consists mainly of references on radiation, counters, and detectors which have appeared since December 1956, and is intended to supplement AERE Inf/Bib. 90 and Inf/Bib. 90, Suppl. 1. Available from BIS.

105. Literature survey on the effects of nuclear radiation to electron tube materials.

Hoboken, N. J., Stevens Institute of Technology, Sept. 1, 1958. 11p. (Contract DA36-039-sc-73146).

Includes 18 references. Available from ASTIA (AD-208 788).

106. Literature survey on the relationship between dimensional changes produced by radiation and crystal structure.

I. B. Cadoff. N. Y., New York University, College of Engineering, June 1958. 14p. (WADC Tech. Rpt. 58-325). (Contract AF33(616)3868).

Includes 26 references dealing with nuclear irradiation effects in structural material. Available from ASTIA, (AD-155 665).

107. Radiation effects on quartz — bibliography.

R. Bechmann. NUCLEONICS 16:122-138, 1958.

49 references.

108. Thermal radiation characteristics of solid materials. A review.

H. H. Blau, Jr., J. L. Miles and L. E. Ashman. Cambridge, Mass., Arthur D. Little, Inc., Mar. 1958. 91p. (Sci. Rpt. 1).

244 references are included in this report which critically evaluates the basic literature (1900 through 1957). Available from OTS, (PB 131962).

REACTORS

109. Materials for use in nuclear reactors.

B. Yates. Harwell, Great Britain, Atomic Energy Authority, Industrial Group, H. Q., 1958. 56p.

A bibliography of the choice and properties of reactor materials, excluding fuel materials. 386 references. Available from BIS.

110. Reactor safety, a selective bibliography.

Richard Smith. Oak Ridge, Tenn., Atomic Energy Commission, May 1958. 73p. (TID-3073).

A total of 440 annotated references to unclassified reports and the published literature is presented on reactor systems, materials, and operation designed to provide maximum safety for the reactor, reactor personnel, and environs. Information is included concerning incidents and conditions of operation considered hazardous. Author, subject and report number indexes are provided. Available from OTS.

111. Decontamination of reactors and reactor loops; a literature review.

B. Griggs. Richland, Wash., General Electric Co., Hanford Atomic Products Operation, Nov. 11, 1958. 22p. (HW 57642).

A bibliography of 71 references is included in this document, the purpose of which was to assemble and organize the data on reactor decontamination in order to help in the development and selection of compatible materials and decontaminants. Available from OTS.

112. A review of the Air Force materials research and development program.

H. H. Maxwell. Dayton, Ohio, Wright Air Development Center, Dec. 1958. 211p. (Tech. Rpt. 53-373, Suppl. 5).

The 303 reports abstracted cover research in: adhesives, biochemistry, electronic materials, materials physics, metallurgy, packaging, petroleum products, plastics, protective treatments, rubber, and textiles. Available from OTS (PB 111648).

113. Studies of reactor containment. Structural and mechanical design criteria for nuclear reactor containment. An annotated bibliography on reactor containment.

Chicago, Ill., Armour Research Foundation. Aug. 1958. 72p. (Rpt. 1). (Contract AT(11-1)-528).

Includes 279 annotated references, many of which have appeared in Nuclear Science Abstracts from 1954-1957. Available from OTS.

SOUND

114. A bibliography on acoustic sources and

their related fields.

G. B. Thurston and R. Stern. Ann Arbor, Mich., University of Michigan, Willow Run Laboratories, Feb. 1959. 65p. (Rpt. 2784-2-S). (Contract Nonr-1224(24)).

Abstracts of articles published from 1935 to 1958 are arranged into a detailed subject outline having four major topics: Single sources and receivers; Arrays of sources and receivers; Transducer properties; Acoustic fields.

115. A bibliography on propagation of sound through plates.

G. B. Thurston and R. Stern. Ann Arbor, Mich., University of Michigan, Willow Run Laboratories, Feb. 1959. 167p. (Rpt. 2784-1-S). (Contract Nonr-1224(24)).

The abstracted material is organized in accordance with a detailed subject outline having five major topics: Transmission through plates; Wave propagation; Properties of materials; Vibrating surfaces and plates; General references. Literature surveyed is principally in the period from 1929 to 1958. Approximately 450 abstracts are given.

116. High fidelity. A bibliography of sound reproduction.

K. J. Spencer. London, Iota Services, Ltd., 1958. 325p.

Most of the 2606 references cited were published in the period 1947-1957. Periodicals, books, trade literature, and other bibliographies are separately listed. Subject and author indexes are included.

SPACE SCIENCE

117. Astronautics information. Abstracts 1001-1175.

Pasadena, Calif., California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory. Mar. 1, 1959. 77p. (JPLAI/Abstracts/1A) (Contract NASw-6).

In recognition of the growing importance of technical literature dealing with the field of astronautics, the JPL Library has initiated a program of abstracting and indexing available reports. A series of abstracts and indexes will be produced, of which this is the first. It contains no. 1001-1175. Entry is by title; is non-alphabetical; extensive annotations are included. The 3-part index (author, subject, and source) is in a separate issue, with the same volume number, and Part A designation.

118. Bibliography for satellite orbit computations.

J. A. Ward. Holloman Air Force Base, N. Mex., Air Force Missile Development Center, June 1959. 27p. (Tech. Rpt. 59-22) Contract AF29(600)-1773 (AD-215468).

A bibliography of titles and brief abstracts of articles which are considered useful to individuals who are primarily interested in the theory and practice of computation of satellite orbits, particularly the orbits of artificial satellites of the earth.

119. Meteor burst propagation at short distances. Final report. Section J: Bibliography "meteors and meteor burst communication."

Needham, Mass., Pickard and Burns, Inc., Nov. 6, 1958. 35p. (Publ. 497). Con-

troct DA36-039-sc-73109).

Composed of 400 non-annotated references to periodical and research report literature.

- 120. Determining air reactions on moving vehicles. Part II. Methods of rocketry.**
M. Z. Krzywoblocki. Chicago, Ill., Institute for System Research, Jly., 1958. 99p. (WADC Tech. Rpt. 56-51, Pt. 2). (AD-161-005).

First section contains reviews of important books published in the field. Second section presents listings, with brief descriptive notations, of significant technical papers. An appended bibliography contains 474 references to domestic and foreign literature. Available from OTS (PB 151 478).

- 121. Investigation of factors affecting the control and stability of high speed aircraft and missiles. A review of work conducted in this field.**

Phrixos Theodorides. College Park, Md., Maryland University, Institute for Fluid Dynamics and Applied Mathematics, Apr. 1958. 12p. (Tech. Rpt. BN-129).

An annotated bibliography arranged in chronological order, by year, is presented for 14 reports and publications. Available from ASTIA (AD-154 215).

- 122. Missiles, rockets and satellites.**
Washington, D. C., U. S. Army Library, 1958. 5v. (Pam. 70-5).

A bibliography survey of literature published in 1957 and early 1958. Includes about 1500 titles selected from periodicals, books and studies.

THERMOELECTRICITY

- 123. Thermal conductivity of solids at high temperatures — a bibliography.**

W. T. K. Johnson. Washington, D. C., Diamond Ordnance Fuze Laboratories, June 1, 1959. 78p. (Tech. Memo. 59-4).

The information was compiled in connection with studies on thermoelectric generators, so emphasis is on measurement techniques at high temperatures. There are 474 references, mostly annotated, covering the period 1940 to early 1958.

- 124. Thermoelectric cooling guide.**
REFRIG. ENG. 66:51,76, Sept. 1958.

Includes 35 references in the field of thermoelectric cooling.

- 125. Thermoelectric power sources: an annotated literature search. Part I.**

G. E. Halpern and E. G. Sanford. Baltimore, Md., Martin Co., Dec. 5, 1958. 24p.

The search covered the literature from 1954 to 1958, except for Nuclear Science Abstracts coverage, which was 1948 to 1958. Sources consulted, in addition, were Technical Abstract Bulletin, Engineering Index, and Industrial Arts Index.

VOICE COMMUNICATIONS

- 126. An annotated bibliography and critical review of voice communications.**

Washington, D. C., Office of Naval Research, Jan. 1958. 117p., (ACR-26).

Recognition of the importance of communications and the significance of many influential factors (the speaker,

the listener, the language, the electronics, the environment) on voice communications, led to the preparation of an annotated bibliography on some 200 source papers in this field.

- 127. Study of radiotelephone voice procedures and related research. Final report, 1 December 1955 — 30 September 1958.**
H. M. Moser, Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State Research Foundation, 1958. 18p.
(AFCRC Tech. Rpt. 58-52). (Contract AF19(604)-1577).

Includes abstracts of reports on speech transmission.

WHITEOUT

- 128. Whiteout — a bibliographical survey.**
G. S. Harker. AM. METEOROL. SOC. BULL. 40:225-229, May 1959.

The popular phenomenon of whiteout is described through the medium of quotations from persons who have experienced the phenomenon. Fifty-one references are listed. Also issued as Army Medical Research Laboratory, Rept. 343, Jly. 16, 1958.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN DOCUMENTATION

Our Post Convention Session on "International Cooperation in Documentation" was truly a big success. Many letters congratulating us as to the tremendous contribution we have made to our profession are continually being received by your Chairman. These letters do not only praise us for having organized such a meeting, but state that it was the top technical meeting of the Convention. Such expressions of a job well done are appreciated by the Arrangements Committee.

To those who were able to attend the session, but were unable to jot down fast enough the tremendous wealth of information as presented at the meeting and to those unfortunates who were not able to attend the meeting I am happy to announce that we have been notified by SLA Headquarters that the Committee on SPECIAL LIBRARIES has decided to publish all papers of the Post Convention which will fill two issues of the journal. I feel this is not only a rewarding decision for the Committee who organized the Post Convention Program, but also another proof of our capabilities in making professional contributions wherever possible.

It is for this reason that we appeal to every member of the Division and officers of the Sections to submit either to me or to our Vice-Chairman, Herbert White, ideas and recommendations for the next convention in Cleveland. Successful planning of a meeting takes a long time and your contributions are needed now.

C. K. Bauer

DOCUMENTATION DIGEST

By Gertrude Schutze

ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

172. Abstracts in CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS of articles and "Letters to the Editor" from PHYSICAL REVIEW.

G. M. Petty. AM. DOC. 10(2):144-150 Apr. 1959.

Extensive records kept by an abstractor made possible this study of the promptness of publication of abstracts in the abstract journal in question. The distribution in CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS by Section of abstracts of articles which originally appeared in PHYSICAL REVIEW is examined.

173. New program for indexing at the National Library of Medicine.

S. I. Taine. MED. LIB. ASSN. BUL. 47(2):117-123 April 1959.

This paper presents a brief description of the evolution of the Current List of Medical Literature, an analysis of its present features, and a delineation of the form it will assume beginning with the issue of January 1960, along with a summary of the systems to be employed.

174. Why make your own indexes?

F. Newby. ASLIB PROC. 11(4):108-109. Apr. 1959.

The pros and cons of making one's own indexes are examined.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

175. Abbreviations of Russian scientific serial publications.

E. L. Fisher. AM. DOC. 10(3):192-208 July 1959.

The abbreviations of Russian periodicals are given in the first column arranged according to the Russian alphabet. The full Russian titles in both Cyrillic and transliterated form appear in the second column; and the English translated titles in the third.

176. Acquisition methods and sources of Soviet medical publications.

E. Beyerly. MED. LIB. ASSN. BUL. 47(2):124-131 April 1959.

Sources to be scanned for new Soviet medical monographs and periodicals are described as well as the better-known dealers that stock these works, and libraries that have exchange agreements.

177. Advances in medical bibliographic control, 1954-1958.

T. D. Higdon and D. Bishop. MED. LIB. ASSN. BUL. 47(3):274-287 July 1959.

This paper reviews significant control tools for medical literature published during the period 1954-1958. The 3 categories included are new types of tools, new tools of standard types, and changes in well established older controls. The bibliographical controls covered are dictionaries and translations; directories; periodical surveys, bibliographies, and union lists; and abstracting services.

178. Bookshelf on nutrition and diet therapy.

E. Seifrit. AM. J. CLIN. NUTRITION 7(1):98-104 Jan.-Feb. 1959.

Surveys the current publications of importance in the fields of nutrition and diet therapy.

179. The engineer's bookshelf.

R. M. Koff. PRODUCT ENG. 30(13): 45-60 Mar. 30, 1959. Reprint available from McGraw-Hill. \$.25.

A detailed bibliography of technical books and periodicals for the design engineer. This second edition of the basic list published in 1957 is revised as of January 1, 1959.

180. Industrial catalogs and directories preferences and uses in the chemical process industries.

Conducted by Wyandotte Chemicals Corp. and McGraw-Hill Research. New York, Chemical Week, 1958.

A significant study made of the comparative stature and service of all catalogs and directories used by men who buy or influence the purchase of chemicals. On an overall industry basis Chemical Week Buyers' Guide ranked first, Thomas' Register second, O.P.D. Buyers Directory third, and Chemical Materials Catalog was fourth.

181. Information about procurement.

W. B. England. HARVARD BUS. REV. 37(4):37-38, 40, 158-160 July-Aug. 1959.

Bookshelf for the purchasing director, covering magazines, books, and Society publications.

182. Library services and technical information for the radio and electronics engineer.

London, British Institute of Radio Engineers, 1958. 72p. 2s 6d.

This publication provides a useful guide to radio engineering literature. The books contained in the Institution's library are listed as well as the periodicals taken by the library. Other chapters include a review of radio and electronic standards and specifications prepared by this body, international bodies concerned with this field, instructional films on radio and electronic engineering.

183. Non-library periodicals for library technical services.

W. M. Freitag. LIB. RESOURCES & TECH. SERV. 3(3):215-222 Summer 1959.

A checklist of 91 non-library periodicals known to contain information relevant to library work. Full bibliographical data is given for each title.

184. Publications for use in marketing and distribution.

U. S. Department of Commerce, 1959. 24p. \$.15.

This is an annotated list of 231 U. S. Department of Commerce publications covering general business statistics, and domestic and foreign trade.

185. Signposts: some selections from the 1958 special library literature.

J. Bird. ASLIB PROC. 11(6):147-160 June 1959.

The author reviews 115 items which are likely to be of practical help to an untrained person in running a small library or information service.

186. Sources of statistical information for the petroleum industry.

M. M. Rocq. 1959 Fifth World Petroleum Congress, Section 9-Paper 19, 15 p.

This paper reviews 207 petroleum industry publications

by country of origin emphasizing those of the United States and Canada, and describes their statistical content. Reports of the United Nations, the World Power Conference, Office of European Economic Cooperation, and international unions are also briefly surveyed.

187. Swedish catalogues and bibliographies of periodicals.

C. Bjorkbom. J. DOC. 15 (1): 17-20 Mar. 1959.

Fourteen important Swedish union lists and bibliographies of periodicals are listed and discussed.

188. Symposium on the literature of instruments and instrumentation.

London, British Scientific Instrument Research Association, 1958. 58 p. (Report No. M33).

Seven papers deal with the quantity, quality, distribution, and use of instrumentation literature.

BOOK TRADE

189. Endless frontiers: the story of McGraw-Hill.

R. Burlingame. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1959. 506p. \$7.50.

A chronicle of the special periodical publications in science, technology and business that arose in response to technological expansion from 1948 to 1958.

190. Determining optimal back number inventories.

E. P. Tober. AM. DOC. 10(3): 224-227 July 1959.

When setting an edition it is important to know how many copies to store and how long to store them. A technique, utilizing the marginal cost approach common to economic analysis, involves the balancing of sales estimates against production and storage costs to arrive at an optimal inventory.

191. Permanence in book papers.

W. J. Barrow and R. C. Sproull. SCIENCE 129 (3356): 1075-1084 Apr. 24, 1959.

Investigation of deterioration in modern papers in the book stock, and suggestions for some profitable avenues toward solution.

CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION

192. Addressograph cataloging.

E. Spindler. ILL. LIB. 44(6): 421-425 June 1959.

The practical application and advantages of using addressograph equipment for ordering and processing operations in the St. Louis County library are presented. Other uses are noted.

193. Basic cataloging tools: serial supplement.

I. W. Thom. LIB. RESOURCES & TECH. SERV. 3(2):113-115 Spring 1959.

A highly selective list of 27 references classified in 4 groups: primary tools, interpretative aids, subsidiary tools, background materials.

194. Cataloging and classification of medical library materials: 1946-1956. Ten years of progress and problems. II. Classification.

H. Bloomquist. MED. LIB. ASSN. BUL. 47(2):144-164 Apr. 1959.

The progress made in the field of classification used

in medical librarianship is surveyed and reference is made to 91 studies.

195. Cataloging short cuts at the DuPont technical library.

P. Gentieu. SLA COUNCIL PHILA. & VICINITY BUL. 25(5):54-55,57,59 June 1959.

The author discusses briefly cataloging and processing short cuts and considers specific types of material treated such as books, pamphlets, serials, annual reports, and trade catalogs.

196. Classification Research Group Bulletin No. 5.

J. DOC. 15(1):39-57 Mar. 1959.

The 54th meeting of the CRG took the form of a discussion of the faceted classification for aeronautics being tested by the Aslib Research Project. The account provides a guide to the scheme, rules for its use, and a brief synopsis of the schedules.

197. The dual assignment: cataloging and reference: a four year review of cataloging in the divisional plan.

F. A. Lundy, K. R. Renfro and E. M. Shubert. LIB. RESOURCES AND TECH. SERV. 3(3):167-188 Summer 1959.

This paper summarizes an 8-year experience with a system of dual-assignment in cataloging initiated at the University of Nebraska in 1951. Costs and productivity of the cataloging program are charted.

198. The grammar of subject headings.

J. E. Daily. D.L.S. dissertation, Columbia University, School of Library Service, 1957.

The study explores the grammatical structure of subject headings found in the LC list.

199. Notational symbols in classification.

Part V: Signposted and retroactive notation, and Part VI: Pronounceable retroactive ordinal notation.

B. C. Vickery. J. DOC. 15(1):12-16 Mar. 1959.

Calculations are extended and generalized to show that under certain circumstances retroactive notation gives shorter symbols for compound subjects than does the use of faceted signposts.

200. Proceedings of the international study conference on classification for information retrieval.

J. M. S. Risk. J. DOC. 15(1):70-80 Mar. 1959.

A summary of the papers and discussions of the conference held at Dorking, England, May 13-17, 1957.

201. Subject headings and codes.

M. F. Tauber. LIB. RESOURCES & TECH. SERV. 3(2):97-102 Spring 1959.

This paper summarizes and evaluates the content of the papers presented at the meeting of ALA-RTSD Cataloging and Classification Section, San Francisco, July 18, 1958.

202. System for organizing a marketing library.

(IM Encyclopedia of Marketing Series, 14) March 1959. Chicago, Ill., Industrial Marketing. 22p. \$.50.

Explains how to set up a marketing filing system based on numerical codes. Essentially divides the marketing field into 9 broad areas or functions which in turn, are subdivided into major components or topics (approximately 80 in total), and then further broken down into many detailed listings of the topics covered with assigned codes.

203. The Xerox process and its application at Yale.

J. H. Treyz. LIB. RESOURCES & TECH. SERV. 3(3):223-229 Summer 1959.

A survey of the Yale University Library's application of the Xerox for card reproduction gives a clear picture of its value, cost savings, and possibilities.

DOCUMENTARY REPRODUCTION

204. Developments in copying methods - 1958.
H. W. Ballou. LIB. RESOURCES & TECH. SERV. 3(2):86-97 Spring 1959.

Reviews the literature (57 references) on copying methods in 1958.

205. Directory of institutional photoduplication services in the United States.

C. Brinkley. Sponsored by Resources and Technical Services Division, A. L. A., 1959. Available from University of Chicago Library, Chicago 37, Ill. \$1.00.

The first part of this compilation is an extensive tabulation by institution of the types of photographic service available and the costs of each. The second part lists in alphabetical order by state the names and addresses of the institutions maintaining such services.

206. Document copying and reproduction processes.

H. R. Verry, London, Fountain Press, 1958. 317p. 52s.6d.

One of the leading authorities on the subject has given those who have little knowledge of document reproduction processes the wealth of his practical and theoretical knowledge in this detailed survey of the generally used methods in this field. The aim of the book is to outline the general principles concerned in these methods covering the gamut of carbon copying to minor offset and small typeset machines. The possibilities of each process and its suitability for particular requirements are noted. Numerous charts summarize the type of work each process is able to do, relative costs of these processes, and theoretical running speeds of the machines. Illustrations of apparatus and accessories are grouped in one section at the rear of the book. A bibliography of books and journal articles is furnished as well as a glossary of terms and an index.

207. Guide to American microfilm equipment for microreproduction.

H. W. Ballou, ed. Annapolis, Md., National Microfilm Association, 1959. 438p. \$7.50.

Contains illustrations, specifications, prices, and other factual information about all known equipment in the field available in the United States.

208. Minimum cost document reproduction in large lending libraries.

E. G. Hill, J. DOC. 15(2):93-99 June 1959.

A single machine of the Coypflo type could adequately deal with the loan demands on any large lending library. It is believed that the unit copy cost is 2.7

cents when the annual copying load is of the order of 750,000 pages.

209 Microfilm, a history 1839-1900.

F. Luther. Annapolis, Md. National Microfilm Association, 1959. 195p. \$7.50.

A most readable history of microfilm has been produced tracing the ancestry of this technique to the work of Dancer who produced the first microphotograph and Dagron who established microfilming on a commercial scale. One of the most interesting early applications of microfilm was the Pigeon Post, the transfer of official dispatches on microfilm by air into Paris during the siege of 1870. The story is bolstered by supplemental notes relating to the development of the industry. These notes are incorporated in chapters at the end of the book: chapter 10 is a tabular chronology of events; chapter 11 presents references to primary source records; chapters 13 and 14 are translations in full of two pamphlets telling the story of the world's first commercial microfilm practices and Dragon's own story of the postal service during the siege of Paris; chapter 17 contains bibliographical notes on several minor persons connected with 19th century microfilming; chapter 18 is a list of 61 extant slides and their owners. The book closes with an index.

210. Reading devices for micro-images.

J. Stewart. New Brunswick, Rutgers University, Graduate School of Library Service, 1958. 166p.

This is one of the studies in the Rutgers' "Targets for Research." It organizes the literature on reading devices and lays the foundation for work in this field.

DOCUMENTATION RESEARCH

211. The application of statistical decision theory to problems of documentation.

H. M. Wadsworth and R. E. Booth. Cleveland, O., Western Reserve University, 1959. 24p. (AFOSR-TN-49-418).

The authors attempt to show how statistical decision theory and the theory of games can be applied in documentation problems.

212. Current research and development in scientific documentation No. 4.

National Scientific Foundation, April 1959. 85p. \$15.

This fourth report supersedes prior issues and is an updating of the 77 activities in the United States and foreign projects concerned with scientific documentation.

213. A dictionary of documentation terms.

F. S. Wagner. Clarkwood, Tex., Celanese Corporation of America, 1959. 31p.

A compilation of definitions of terms peculiar to documentation. A bibliography of collections of definitions, glossaries, and vocabularies is added.

214. The processes of documentation.

R. E. Booth and H. M. Wadsworth. Cleveland, O., Western Reserve University, 1959. 24p. (AFOSR-TN-59-418).

The subject of this paper is an analysis of the processes of documentation systems described verbally and represented by statistical models. Boolean algebra is used to describe the sets and transformations of the characterization, storage, and retrieval processes. A confidence interval for estimating the number of

items available on a given subject is presented as part of the analysis of the acquisition process.

215. Studies and surveys in progress.

M. Sanner. LIB. RESOURCES AND TECH. SERV. 3(3):209-214 Summer 1959

Fourteen studies, surveys, and research projects in the fields of cataloging and classification are described.

INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL

216. Adaptation of coordinate indexing systems to a general literature and patent file: machine posting.

S. J. Weinstein and R. J. Drozda. AM. DOC. 10(2):122-129 Apr. 1959.

This paper is a description of the coordinate indexing system used by the patent and literature search group of Armour & Co. The posting of serial numbers on the individual cards is done by mechanical means at a cost of \$60-75 per 100 documents. The assignment of terms per document is 8-10 each.

217. The automatic retrieval of technical information.

W. H. P. Leslie. London, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Mechanical Engineering Research Laboratory, 1958. 17p. (M.E.R.L. Fluids Note, No. 71).

The author describes a proposed system using typewriters operated by seven-hole punched tape and a Deuce digital computer whereby any required combination of subject, author, source, and date can be selected and chosen abstracts made available in punched tape form for automatic typing of abstracts or lists of references.

218. Automation in libraries.

C. P. Auger. ASLIB PROC. 11(5):123-126 May 1959.

A brief survey is presented of automation in relation to its existing or probable applications in the spheres of libraries and information work.

219. Bibliography on the mechanization of information retrieval: Supplement 1.

C. P. Bourne. Menlo Park, Calif., Stanford Research Institute, 1959. 25p.

This addendum adds to the original bibliography the technical report literature and technical papers that have been presented at conferences. Attention is focused on the techniques of mechanization with some attention to related problems.

220. Coordinate indexing at the University of New Hampshire Library.

D. Brockway. AM. DOC. 10(3):228-231 July 1959.

The application of the Uniterm System of Coordinate Indexing to a collection of material about wood showed that, 1) it is economical and simple to use for small collections, 2) average number of postings remains constant while the number of Uniterms per document decreases, 3) a small number of cards contains a majority of the postings, 4) the greater number of terms used reduces the number of false drops.

221. Information storage and retrieval — Theory, systems, and devices.

M. Taube and H. Wooster. New York,

Columbia University Press, 1958. 228p. \$6.00.

The papers presented at the symposium on information storage and retrieval, held in Washington, D. C. on March 17-18, 1958, are included in this volume. The purpose of the convention was to define a common set of problems and a common theoretical and engineering approach to their solution. The first part of this book contains the working papers which define the scope and limits of the problem, historical solutions, the status of theory, devices and systems, and the directions in which development should proceed. There is also a chapter of terminological standards or glossary of the subjects under discussion. The discussion forms the second part of the book and each topic is related to one of the working papers. These papers present divergent views and various approaches to problems.

222. More instant literature.

CHEM. & ENG. N. 37(26):82-83 June 29, 1959.

Kodak's high-speed information handling system combines index and document record to speed searches.

223. The next twenty years in information retrieval: some goals and predictions.

C. N. Mooers. Cambridge, Mass., Zator Co., 1959. 18 p. (AFOSR-TN-59-245).

The history of retrieval machine development during the past 20 years is sketched as well as future developments. Machines will become archival devices to store facts, and human-to-machine and machine-to-human communication will become important.

224. A notation system for transliterating technical and scientific texts for use in data processing systems.

S. M. Newman, R. W. Swanson and K. Knowlton. U. S. Patent Office, 1959. 31p. \$.25. (Patent Office Research and Development Reports No. 15.)

A set of characters by which scientific and technical textual material can be represented is provided.

225. Potentialities of auto-encoding of scientific literature.

H. P. Luhn. Yorktown Heights, N. Y., IBM Research Center, 1959. 22p.

The potentialities of automatic methods of characterizing documents by appropriate terms are described, and the processes being pilot tested within and outside the IBM Corporation are discussed.

226. Proceedings of the Documentation Seminar "New methods and techniques for the communication of knowledge," January 20-21, 1958, McGill University, Montreal.

Directed by R. R. Shaw, Ontario, Canadian Library Association.

The major part of the Proceedings consists of lectures by Dr. R. Shaw and the discussion that followed his talks. Dr. Shaw examined the perplexing problems of the current documentation scene; evaluated the ideas and goods offered as answers to the information problems, especially the machines; considered scientific management in general terms. The remainder of the Proceedings contains papers discussing Canadian implications in documentation from the point of view of university, special, and public libraries, as well as the

library service of the National Research Council of Canada. Dr. Shaw's lectures, which are the distillate of long years of experience in libraries, are recommended reading for those who are confused by much of the double talk which goes on in connection with new techniques in the documentation field.

227. Prodigy with a flair for profit.

BSNS. W. No. 1559: 78, 80, 82, 84 July 18, 1959.

Itel Corp., two years old next September, tackles problems of storing vast quantities of business and scientific data. It is offering an entire system capability — oriented to customer's needs — covering the acquisition, handling, evaluation, filing, indexing, abstracting, storage analysis, retrieval, display, reproduction, updating, and dissemination of graphic information.

228. Row-by-row scanning systems for IBM punched cards as applied to information retrieval problems.

H. P. Luhn. Yorktown Heights, N. Y., IBM Research Center, 1959. 37p.

The principles of row-by-row scanning and operational features of the equipment involved are described. This system offers several advantages over conventional methods of recording.

229. The structure of "semantic coding," a review.

B. C. Vickery. AM. DOC. 10(3):234-241 July 1959.

An examination of the code for machine literature searching developed at Western Reserve University indicates that the code provides for more points of access to a document than does conventional cataloging, more detail than do correlative catalogs, and reduces the number of false drops. It is suggested that further development of the WRU system is needed to establish more definite principles for encoding terms, and to eliminate redundancy in coding.

230. A system for the correlation of physical properties and structural characteristics of chemical compounds with their commercial uses.

R. A. Carpenter, C. C. Bolze and L. D. Findley. AM. DOC. 10(2):138-143 Apr. 1959.

Rapid electronic data processing equipment is employed at the Midwest Research Institution, Kansas City, Mo., to evaluate a chemical material for all possible uses.

231. Technical data on border-punched cards.

G. Cohn. AM. DOC. 10(2):116-121 Apr. 1959.

Hand-sorted punched cards were chosen for a reference system that records fuze data.

232. Use of computers for mechanized literature searching in operations-research libraries.

R. Coile and B. Foster. OPERATIONS RESEARCH 6(3):434-438 May-June 1958.

The operation of a multiconcept post-combination system designated to use the flexibility of IBM cards with IBM accounting and statistical machines or as input to faster machines is described. Advantages and disadvantages of the system are discussed.

233. Western Joint Computer Conference

"New Horizons with Computer Technology."

San Francisco, Calif., March 3-5, 1959.

Proceedings to be published August 1959 by Institute of Radio Engineers, Inc., New York.

LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION

234. Administration of technical information groups. An I/EC Special Feature.

IND & ENG. CHEM. 51(3):54A, 56A-58A, 60A-61A Mar. 1959.

A blueprint is presented for the establishment or expansion of an information group based upon a questionnaire distributed to 300 members of the Division of Chemical Literature and reported at the 134th meeting of the American Chemical Society.

235. Approachmanship.

F. D. Hankins. LIB. J. 84(12):2008-2010 June 15, 1959.

The expedients of consideration, thoughtfulness and proper timing which are the ingredients of approachmanship are rewarded by the sense of involvement that characterizes any vitally functioning organization.

236. Evaluation of library materials for insurance purposes. Insurance for Libraries Committee, ALA.

ALA BUL. 53(6):540-541 June 1959.

Discusses how to figure insurable value for books, periodicals, dissertations, card catalog. A table of evaluation figures for 12 types of materials is presented.

237. How librarians can help binders give better service.

C. W. Gross. LIB. BINDER 7(1):3-4 May 1959.

Suggestions are given for getting books to the binder in the most expeditious manner and assuring that they are bound properly and quickly.

238. Is the circulation of periodicals desirable?

H. Thornton. ASLIB PROC. 11(4):106-107 Apr. 1959.

The pitfalls of circulation are enumerated; but periodicals must be routed if readers desire it.

239. A national loan policy for scientific serials.

J. D. Urquhart and R. M. Bunn. J. DOC. 15(1):21-37 Mar. 1959.

The principles on which a national loan policy should be based are reviewed.

240. Planning attractive booklists.

G. C. Aarestad. LIB. J. 84(12):2035-2037 June 15, 1959.

Booklists can achieve maximum effectiveness and wide distribution if more attention is paid to its physical appearance: size, color, type, paper stock, rules, borders, ornaments, and cuts — all of which contribute to an attractive layout.

241. The proper preparation for periodicals and books for shipment to the bindery.

J. W. Leatherman. LIB. BINDER 7(1):9-10 May 1959.

The items that should be part of the general library binding instructions are discussed.

242. Size and services of a research library as related to the parent organization.

J. G. Hodgson. Mass., U. S. Army

Quartermaster Research and Engineering Center, 1958. 13p.

It is suggested that these standards are necessary in military research libraries: one library staff member to every 15 or 16 research workers; the ratio of professional and clerical employees in the library should be 1-1, 1-2 or even 1-3; the distribution of the library budget might be 67% staff, 25% book-stock, 8% expenses; the size and composition of the collection depend upon the availability of materials in other libraries and the amount of literature which exists on the subject covered.

243. The staff manual.

P. A. Winckler. LIB. J. 84(11):1771-1772 June 1, 1959.

The functions and uses of the staff manual are listed. The aspects of directing, ordering, controlling, supervising, organizing, evaluating, representing should be presented in the manual. Suggestions for final presentation of the manual are given.

244. Twenty-five short cases in library personnel administration.

K. R. Shaffer. Hamden, Conn. Shoe String Press, 1959. 135p. \$3.50.

These examples of problems that can arise in personnel administration based on composite case-histories make interesting reading. This could have been a very useful manual had the author suggested several possible solutions to the problems.

245. The use of trade literature.

C. C. Linstead. ASLIB PROC. 11(4):98-101 Apr. 1959.

The author explains how to establish a collection of trade catalogs and how to make them available by properly arranging, indexing and cataloging them.

246. What principles should guide the development of a company library?

I. M. Strieby. HARVARD BUS. REV. 37(3):33-34, 36, 144, 146, 148, 150 May-June 1959.

Tells how the company library can help management keep up to date.

247. The worries of a public library administrator.

H. Goldhor. LIB. RESOURCES & TECH. SERV. 3(2):119-122 Spring 1959.

Aspects of catalogers and cataloging departments which worry administrators are: 1) lack of clear goal or objective; 2) failure to evaluate what they do and don't do; 3) catalogers do little experimentation; 4) no major break-through has been made in cataloging techniques and utilizing modern devices.

LIBRARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

248. Standards for special libraries: possibilities and limitations.

L. Carnovsky. LIB. Q. 29(3):168-173 July 1959.

The author points out the paradox in attempting to create standards for special libraries, and this paper develops this negative theme. The paper ends on a positive note by interpreting "standards" in the sense of supplying principles applicable to all libraries to be interpreted by the librarian in the light of the individual library requirements. Five broad principles are mentioned together with the questions they suggest for the librarian.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES

249. International conference on scientific information, Washington, 1958.

R. R. Shaw. UNESCO. BUL. LIB. 13(4): 87-88, 102 Apr. 1959.

Summaries are presented of the 7 panels on the storage and retrieval of information.

250. 2nd annual report for the period ending June 30, 1958.

Washington, D. C., Council on Library Resources, Inc., 1959. 43p.

In reviewing the fiscal year 1958, the Council reports appropriations for 32 new projects.

251. Special Libraries Association — its first fifty years 1909-1959.

A. C. Mitchell, ed. New York, Special Library Assn., 1959. 120p.

The historical highlights of the Association's accomplishments over 50 years are charted.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SERVICES

252. Libraries and information services behind the Iron Curtain.

J. Szebenyi-Sigmond. AM. DOC. 10(2): 108-115 Apr. 1959.

The author gives some idea of the work which goes on behind the Iron Curtain in the Hungarian technical and scientific libraries.

253. Our medical literature.

E. Brodman. MED. LIB. ASSN. BUL. 47(3):253-257 July 1959.

A comparison is made of the medical literature between the late nineteenth century and the present. A survey at the National Library of Medicine indicates that over the past 75 years the collection, staff, and storage space has multiplied at least 10 times.

254. Scientific and technical information services in Japan.

National Committee for Documentation, Science Council of Japan. AM. DOC. 10(3):176-191 July 1959.

The major scientific information activities and developments in Japan are discussed: research institutions; libraries; bibliographic, abstracting, and indexing services; photoduplication; language reform; education and training. An appendix lists 125 abstracting and bibliographical services in Japan as of August, 1958.

255. The special libraries of India.

B. A. Evans. ASLIB PROC. 11(6):161-169 June 1959.

Descriptions of 7 leading special libraries covering science and technology in India are given, and 35 other good libraries are listed.

TECHNICAL PROCESSES

256. Methods of recording loans.

B. Warburton. ASLIB PROC. 11(4):94-97 Apr. 1959.

Methods used in industrial special libraries are detailed and the advantages and disadvantages of each system are discussed.

TECHNICAL WRITING AND EDITING

257. Individual abstracts versus bulletins.

W. R. Moss. ASLIB PROC. 11(4):102-105

SCI-TECH NEWS

AEDC Library-ARO
Tullahoma, Tennessee

Second-class postage paid
at Tullahoma, Tenn.

Apr. 1959.

The author examines the use of abstracts and bulletins in laboratories and suggests how, from the chemical library/information standpoint, they could be improved.

258. The technical writer.

J. W. Godfrey and G. Parr. New York, Wiley, 1959. 340p.

Designed to give the writer insight into selecting, illustrating, presenting data, and displaying his material in the most attractive way to the reader.

TRANSLATION

259. Automation of translating.

D. Yu Panov, A. A. Lyapunov, and I. S. Mukhin. LLU. TRANS. BUL. Apr. 1959; 16-40.

Work in the field of automatic translation is carried on in the USSR Academy of Science in two places, at the Steklov Mathematical Institute and at the Institute of Precision Mechanics and Computer Technology. The direction in which the work is proceeding and the outlook of the two groups are different. The results of the work of both groups are presented in this report.

260. Mechanical translation of languages.

E. Delavenay. UNESCO. BUL. LIB. 8(5-6):105-109 May-June 1959.

The author predicts that within 20 years specialized versions of electronic computers will be in use for the mechanical translation of not only the literature of the natural sciences but also literary narrative and descriptive works. The aspect of machine translation which still requires massive effort is that of lexicography. It remains to be seen if satisfactory mechanical translation is economically feasible, taking into account the cost of the machine and programming.

261. The mechanization of linguistic learning.

R. J. Solomonoff. Cambridge, Mass., Zator Co., 1959. 16p. (AFOSR-TN-59-246).

This paper describes a routine devised to discover grammar rules of phrase structure languages, and the application of this method to devising routines for learning to translate between certain pairs of phrase structure languages.

262. A new method for discovering the grammars of phrase structure languages.

R. J. Solomonoff. Cambridge, Mass., Zator Co., 1959. 13p. (AFOSR-TN-59-110).

The author describes a system for discovering the grammar of phrase structure languages, a technique that is similar to a system devised by Chomsky and Miller for finite state languages.

263. Survey of the field of mechanical translation of languages.

G. W. Reitwiesner and H. H. Weik. Wash., D. C., OTS, 1958. 65p. \$1.75. (PB151147).

Developments in the field of mechanical translation of languages by means of electronic computers are analyzed in this Army report. The information covers the activities of government, commercial, and educational institutions in the U. S., England, and Russia. The subject is described in terms of methodology and equipment. Several general purpose computing systems are discussed as well as the special purpose computers of the University of Washington and the Air Force's Mechanical Translator Mark 1. Predictions concerning future developments are made. Bibliography of 175 references appended.

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